# LIBERIA HERALD.

NEW SERIES.

(FOR OUR COUNTRY.)

VOL. V. MONROVIA, LIBERIA, (WEST AFRICA.) JULY 11. 1855 NO 6,



E. W. BLYDEN
EDITOR.

LIBERIA HERALD.

*Published Semi-Monthly.*

The Liberia Herald is published in Monrovia on the First and Third Wednesdays in each month, a one Dollar *per annum*, payable in advance.

The rates of advertising in the Liberia Herald are,—

For a single square, one insertion, $ " 37 1-2
For half a square, one insertion, $ " 25c.
For each subsequent insertion, $ " 12 1-2c

Five lines or less, constitute half a square, and ea lines a square. If an advertisement exceeds a quare the price will be in exact proportion.

*Marriages and obituary* notices are charged 25 cents for one insertion. Payments in all cases, in advance.

Voluntary correspondence, containing interesting or important news, solicited from any part of he Republic.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications; nor will rejected communications be returned.

All communications must be addressed to "Liberia Herald."


## ADVERTISEMENTS and NOTICES.


Job. Printing neatly and promptly executed at this office, at moderate prices.

LIBERIA HERALD

August 1st 1854.

*Our London Agent.*

Frederick Algar Esqr:—Advertising Agent 11, Clements Lane, Lombard St: London, is the London Agent for the "Liberia Herald."

*GUNPOWDER.*

The Kames Gunpowder Company beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most approved principles, and under highly skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their Office 147 Leadenhall Street London, deliverable from their Magazines at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their blasting powder, and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly esteemed Crystal Powder which for strength, cleanness and prompt ignition are unrivalled.

Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company, London Agents Loroche, Nainby & Co.

FREDERIC ALGAR.

General Commission Agent. 11 Clements Lane Lombard Street.
LONDON.
Established 1841

NOTICE TO MARINERS !!

*Discontinuance of the Light on Cape Mesurado:—*

Preparations are in progress for erecting a new Light house on the site occupied by the present building: therefore notice is hereby given that the Light on Cape Mesurado is discontinued until the new Light house shall have been completed—of which due notice will be given

J. H. CHAVERS
Sec. of the Treasury.

Monrovia April 15th 1854.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

AARON HAIGHT PALMER, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Consul General of Republic Ecuador for the U. S. Director.

This Agency was first established under the direction of the undesigned, at New York, in 1839, for Agency, Commission, and Banking transactions, and transfered to the City o Washington in 1850. Having efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States ans Territories of the Union, he will give his promp and faithful attention to all business of the a bove description that may be confided to this Agency, including the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States before Congress, the Executive Departments of the Federal Government and Boards of Commissioner sitting in Washington; Recovery of Debts Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries; Investments in U.S Great Hessian State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars. ar *To be reimbursed with* . . . . . 16,588,5 10 Dollar *or* . . . . . £2,400,000 Sterling

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD and SONS, in Frankfort-on-the Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained via—

| | |
|---|---|
| 14 of 40,000 dollars | 60 of 4,000 dollars |
| 22 " 36,000 " | 60 " 2,000 " |
| 24 " 32,000 " | 120 " 1,500 " |
| 60 " 8,000 " | 180 " 1,000 " |

&c., &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December 1855.

*The Price of the Shares is as follows:—*

One Share for £1 Sterling | Thirteen sha re for £10 Sterl in
Six do. for £5 " | Thirty do. £20 "
Sixty-five Shares for £40 Sterling.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York or any city in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany or their House, Messrs: A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen Office of this paper

MESSRS: S. STIEBEL & Co.
MERCHANTS.
31 Nicholas Lane Lombard Street
LONDON.

The above firm are ready to enter into arrangemen for exporting Merchandise to Liberia, and to receiv the products of the country, on which liberal advance would be made if required.

JACOB D. PRESTON, & HENRY M. WEST.
Preston and West. Commission Merchants; place of business at the old stand of S. A. Benson Buchanan Grand Bassa County.
Buchanan March 8th 1855.

R. A. SIMS.
Groceries &c &c
Near the Government Square


## LIBERIA HERALD.

### JOURNAL

OF A TOUR INTO THE COUNTRY, INTERIOR OF GRAND BASSA,

BY GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

Bexley May 23rd 1855.

Mr Herald—

Sir—I submit for insertion in your paper the following Journal of a short tour, that I made, a few days ago, about one hundred and fifty miles interior of this place; that you and your readers may see that we are not indifferent to the welfare of the natives in this part of Africa; as also the interest of the Government in general. as you will discover that I took some notice of such things as may interest the Republic in the future, though now, they may have an appearance of insignificance to some.

April 30th Left Bexley about 5 o'clock A. M. the weather was very fine, though from the heavy dews that had fallen the night previous, and from the recent rains the ground was rather damp. It being so early in the morning it was of course dark, when we first startled; but the sun soon arose. rejoicing in his strength, and dispelled the thick mists in which we were enveloped; sending his brilliant rays through the top of the dense forest, and enlivening the scenery around.

We passed to Bargah's town in a walk of about two hours and a half and informed the people of the object of our journey, (which was to see the Pessey tribe and collect such information from them as would guide me or others in the business and work of preaching the gospel among them,—for which I feel peculiarly drawn out towards this tribe.) We traveled on to Rock Town commonly called Sodwah's where we arrived about half past ten o'clock A. M. and found the people in readiness for a hostile attack from us, as, having been misled by false reports, they supposed that I was coming with an army to fight them; and it was quite amusing to see them sneek and dodge about, even after the real cause of our visit had been made known. I informed them that the Liberians never carried war except they find that letters and documents will not effect a satisfactory settlement of difficulties and hostilities; then they find it necessary to burn a little brimstone and saltpetre. I inquired whether they wished their children instructed, they answered in the affirmative with a promise to aid in the erection of a school house, and all appeared glad to hear that steps were to be taken for this;—and here I beg leave to remark, that, I had here, a striking illustration of the remarks of our Savior. "The harvest truly is plenteous; but the laborers are few." I feel deeply for the aboriginal inhabitants of the Republic in view of their destitute condition; for I consider that they are neglected to a criminal degree, by the Church of Christ though militant and aggressive in its character —in Liberia, and their real condition being only vaguely known in other parts of the world, they are thus slighted Bogee the head man of Sodwah informed me that his people were willing to do the will of God but that it was impossible for them to *know* it unless some one would teach them: that they had had promises before of teachers and preachers; but none had even come to instruct them. You may be assured that I was affected by their relation of their wants and wishes; and I think the Church should not withhold her care any longer from the native inhabitants. I traveled on hence to Dunanga's place, and arrived there about 3 o'clock P. M. where, making the object of our journey known, we were hailed with gladness. The people were expecting an attack from some of Page's people who charged one Borah with having poisoned Pago, —who had lately died. They were accordingly preparing for the anticipated invasion by making a barricade. We tarried all night at his place—which is presided over by one Beangah, who appears well disposed toward the Liberians; yet here, as elsewhere system is needed to render them a wealthy, and happy people; such are their circumstances that a little effort, would effect a great change for the better in their condition. Here the poor ignorant people suffering from the hands of the petty country merchant, instead of purchasing their goods from the Captain as other citizens do, they consent through the charm of credit to be the dupes of some of our indolent—Liberians who live at the expense of the happiness of the natives. I preachod to the people of this town who were quite attentive; their number, however, was not very large. They said they were in a state darkness they were willing to reform if they but knew their duty to God; that they would be glad of a school for their children and hoped the time would come when some one would come to instruct them.

May 1st. Early in the morning had prayers with the people and prepared to take our departure, which we did about 9 o'clock. After giving the people the advice that if they try to do right God will certainly bless them, and that they need not fear war &c, we travelled through old farms and towns and stately forests, over hills and through dales across creeks and running brooks, until we arrived at Peter H. Herring's about one o'clock P. M; we were kindly entertained by Mr Herring who is a young native of Bassa, brought up by Rev Amos Herring of Monrovia; he reads and writes, ciphers &c the result of Rev Mr Herring's teaching; and is now well qualified to take charge of a school. I met at this place an old gentlemen, by the name of Cey, with some others to whom I made my intention known, and they appeared to rejoice at the object in view. Cey informed me that he would be glad of some one to preach the gospel to the people in general. Two interior paths meet at this place which render it a great place for trade. Having rested awhile here, we passed on to Cey's town, where we were presented with a goat for our dinner, and were invited to tarry for the night; but it being about ½ past two o'clock, I thought it well to go as far as Noblah's town; therefore after giving Cey a small "dash" of cloth and tobacco, we travelled until about four o'clock when we arrived at Noblah's which is on the edge of the famous camwood country. The town contains about fifty houses, and is presided over by Noblah's son,—Noblah being dead. We concluded to put up for the night at this place; we were received with much kindness and attention; and after the usual salutations, we made our object known, which as usual, created gladness amoug the people. I preached to them at night; they were very attentive and confessed their ignorance, and acknowledged their state of darkness and expressed a desire to be instructed in the ways of life.

Here, as I said, is the beginning of the camwood country, but it has been cut so frequently and cleared that very little can be procured at this place for commerce, yet if there were some system about searing it up and making one hand of it which can be done very easily for the twig cut and stuck in the ground will readily grow; so that if any one would take the trouble immense quantities of camwood might be set out near the sea coast and in thirty or forty years from this period those engaged in the business might be able to supply foreign demands without going to the interior for it; It suppose much more could be done if it were nor for the unpardonable indolence of some of our citizens of both classes. I did not go into the country camwood hunting, yet I shall relate all about it that I may deem interesting. I informed Blanyah that neither he nor his people should take trust from any one, but bring his produce to the beach and purchase his goods at first cost and then he would never be troubled about being in debt to others, and I felt that I was doing the will of God in thus informing him for the act is strictly in accordance with the command of Jesus Christ, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them;" feeling a conviction that like the people of distant ages (before the reformation) who suffered under papal oppression, that the time has come for a revolution among the aboriginal inhabitants of the Christian Republic of Liberia, I feel disposed to stand the storm that may gather and burst upon my head by imparting to them a knowledge of their legal rights as men and will here ever be a judge myself and strive to do the very best I can to bring about a revolution; and if possible put the whole commercial transaction of the Republic in the hands of the proper organs which are the country people. this vow and pledge I make to the whole christian world fearlessly of the consequences, I do this with the stubborn fact that not a cargo of foreign merchandize has ever been purchased by the direct labour and industry of the Americano Liberians and as it is the principle of good political economy I hope to be able to turn the streams into their proper channels, as the labor er should always have an equivalent for his services, and if any one considers that they get well paid for their toil in hacking wood and oil to the sea coast let them but try it for themselves and after that they will be silent, I make this effort also with the conviction that no government can prosper when the citizens in general may be acting as factors, and any man or men that holds forth the Idea that we as a people are to uphold our civil institutions through the medium of commerce alone have very little foresight as to what must be the disastrous consequences in the future And he need not wait for the events of the future to display the results but view the present signs of the time and if he is a person of truth he will admit that vice and crime are stealing upon us as a nation in frightful rapidity; and in order to check the growing evil, all must go to work with hands and head to produce some thing for export, as well as natives do and then it will appear that justice is to be dealt out to all, But as it now is I look forward to the time when, if things be not altered, a domestic slavery will be introduced into the Rebublic in order to support the indolence and luxury of the few and to secure and maintain this state of things the poor savage must be kept in ignorance. And here I would inquire if this be not so, why so little on a general scale has been done for them, for it is the only effectual way of perpetuating the system of commerce, as now prosecuted in the Republic, which, according to my humble opinion will be the effectual means of undermining the virtues and Christian religion of a Republican people, and of branding us with the stigma of a vicious and wicked people. Do you, my readers, become startled at my expression? Am I going too far in what I have said? Have I uttered more than the truth! Yes, you may think so, yea, the high the low, the thoughtful and thoughtless may look upon me as a strange being, a hard customer; but unless you can convert truth into error, I will not turn so long as I am convinced that I am right, I have hinted only at a few things, and that merely to manifest the interest I feel in my native brethren, I am desirous to impart into them, by my labors, some spiritual gift.

Noblah's is about sixty miles from Bexly, and can be reached by a walk of one day and a half. This site would be an excellent place for an American settlement The people have every thing plentiful around, and would with a little effort, have a superabundance. The surrounding country is most delightful; and no one disposed to live in the country for the good of the aborigines could have any objections to a residence in this place. It is hardly worth while to add that the soil is good; as all acquainted with this part of Africa are aware of the fertile state of the country.

May 2nd; Held prayers with the people; after which we received a goat that has been killed


Maryland Historical Society

The Maryland State Colonization Society Papers

XII. Newspapers
B. Liberia Herald

February 1842(XI,4)--February 18,1857(n.s. VII,4)

1855

NEW SERIES NO 2